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Remarks upon *Remarks:*

OR THE

BARRIER-TREATY

AND THE

Proteſtant Succeſſion

VINDICATED.

In ANSWER to the

Falſe and Treaſonable REFLECTIONS of the Author of

The Conduct of the Allies.

WITH SOME

Critical Notes on the Repreſentation of Mr. *David White* of *Bruges.*

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Printed for *A. Baldwin*, near the *Oxford-Arms* in *Warwick-Lane.* 1711.

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Remarks upon *Remarks*:

OR,

The Barrier Treaty *and the* Protestant Succession *vindicated.*

'TIS a very hard Case, that we shou'd be reduc'd to reason with a Writer, who tells us himself, *p.* 13. that my *Lord Chief Justice* has affirm'd, he ought to be hang'd for what he has written. 'Tis pity there is no other Way to deal with him, than *Answering him*, and to be forc'd to prove, that what every one knows to be false is not true. He has been so often dar'd to instance One Fact which is truly and fairly represented by him, that if he was capable of any Modesty or Shame, he would not again have presum'd to impose on the World as he has endeavour'd to do in his last Libel, the *Remarks on the Barrier-Treaty.*

We are not at a Loss to perceive what's the real Meaning of the *Clamour* he and his

Friends make againſt that *Treaty*. We ſhould never have heard of it from them, had it not been for the *Guarantee* he ridicules, as much as he can, both in his *Conduct* and his *Remarks*. 'Tis not the Pretended Advantages of the *Dutch*; the Trouble they have taken upon themſelves to Garriſon Twenty or Thirty Towns, for our Safety as well as their own; which would have ſo highly provok'd them. They would not have grudg'd them the 400000 Crowns a Year, the Ten Provinces are to pay them for their Defence, nor their Fortifying *Liere* and *Hale*. They would now give them *Namur*, *Charleroy*, *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, *Conde*, *Maubeuge*, &c. if their good Friend the *French* King would part with them, as well as the other Towns mention'd in this hated Treaty. They would, I doubt not, ratify all the reſt of the Articles, to procure a Peace for *France*, if the Second was to be vacated. Theſe are the Stipulations this Honeſt Writer and his Faction can never forgive! *If it ſhould happen, that under any Pretence, or by any Cauſe whatever, any Perſon, or any Power or State may pretend to diſpute the Eſtabliſhment which the Parliament has made of the aforeſaid Succeſſion in the moſt Serene Houſe of* Hanover, *to oppoſe the ſaid Succeſſion, to aſſiſt or favour thoſe who may oppoſe it.* What follows, as it moſt nearly concerns them, ſo 'tis no wonder that they are ſo terribly alarm'd at it. *Whether directly or indirectly, by Open War*, or by fomenting Seditions or Conſpiracies, *againſt Her or Him, to whom the Crown of* Great Britain *ſhall deſcend according to the Acts aforeſaid*;

ſaid; the *States-General* engage and promiſe to *Aſſiſt and Maintain in the ſaid Succeſſion, Her or Him to whom it ſhall belong by Virtue of the ſaid Acts of Parliament*; *to aſſiſt them in taking Poſſeſſion, if they ſhould not be in actual Poſſeſſion, and to oppoſe thoſe who would diſturb them in the taking ſuch Poſſeſſion, or in actual Poſſeſſion of the aforeſaid Succeſſion.* This is what this Ingenuous Writer cannot bear. For, as contemptible as he would render it, he knows full well, that the Friends to the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in *England*, will with ſuch Aſſiſtance be too hard for all the Power that *France* and his *Faction* can raiſe againſt it. But if the Reader will have Patience to look into him again, he will find that he now gives another Turn to the Advantages ſtipulated for us in that *Treaty*.

He avoids Speaking too plain of the *Hanover Succeſſion*; not wholly ſlighting the Opinion of ſo great a Judge, and leaving out the Succeſſion, which he hung upon ſo much in his *Conduct*; in his *Remarks* he reduces it to this: *To accept as an Equivalent*, for Towns that either were not taken; or taken at the ſole Expence of the *Dutch*; *the mean Condition of theſe States aſſiſting to preſerve the Queen on the Throne*; *which, by God's Aſſiſtance*, *She is able to defend againſt all Her Majeſty's* Enemies *and* Allies *together.*

Obſerve the very extraordinary Integrity of this Worthy Gentleman: He confounds *France* and the Confederates, as equal Enemies to Her Majeſty. High Time would it be for Us to make Peace, if theſe were the Sentiments of the Nation; and not of a

Faction; the ſame, of whom the Good People of *Stafford* ſpeak thus in an Addreſs to King *William*, preſented by the Honourable *Henry Paget*, Eſq; on the *French* King's Owning the Pretender: *Which we conceive he would not have done, but upon Aſſurances from a* PARTY *here, that have in former Reigns done what they could to increaſe his Power.* Have we not ſuch Men now-a-days? None for Increaſing his Power, and Encouraging him with the ſame Aſſurances? Has the very Name of Peace with him made every body his Enemies? And are the Hopes of the Pretender ſo vain, that we need no more be afraid of him or his Party, who made the *Guarantee* of the *Succeſſion* of the laſt Neceſſity, that all true *Engliſhmen* might expect as much Aſſiſtance from abroad, as the Enemies of our Conſtitution, who have nothing but their Views of *Foreign* Aſſiſtance to ſupport them? 'Tis no matter, will this Author tell us, what has been the Opinion of all the Parliaments ever ſince the Revolution, eſpecially all in Being, while we were Beating the *French*. The *Nine* in *Ten* were at that Time, it ſeems, entirely in the Wrong; and nothing but the preſent *Ultima Ratio Senatuum & Conciliorum* has any Weight with him and his *Friends*. Which is a very merry Conſideration: It being an Argument, the Force of which is daily wearing, and may perhaps be ſooner turn'd againſt him, than his harden'd Heart is aware of.

Was it not by the Deſire of both Houſes of Parliament, concurring with the Queen's own Senſe of it, that this *Barrier-Treaty* was con-

concluded? Did not they addreſs, *That the Allies ſhould engage to become Guarantee of the Proteſtant Succeſſion*? And did not Her Majeſty anſwer, *That She was of their Opinion in theſe Points*? Now, which of the Allies ſhould we apply to for this Guarantee? To the Emperor, or the King of *Pruſſia*? What Fleets have they to aſſiſt us, or be Convoys to the *Succeſſor*, if our own ſhould be deny'd him? Would the King of *Portugal* be very ready to help Us to a Proteſtant King; or the Duke of *Savoy* join with the *Hanover Succeſſion*, which he thinks an Invaſion upon his Family? Are any of the Confederates ſo able, ſo willing to aſſiſt Us on ſuch an Occaſion? And need we doubt their Ability or their Zeal, when ſo lately they exerted themſelves in our Deliverance from Popery and the *Worſt of Slaveries*? to borrow the Phraſe of another High-Church Addreſs, which however is not the leaſt Part of their Guilt with this Gentleman and his Friends. Can it be pretended this Guarantee is uſeleſs and impertinent, when his own late Invectives againſt it, are a Proof of the Number of the Party, not to ſay more of it, who diſpers'd 'em with ſo much Induſtry over the whole Kingdom, and gave him the Vanity to impute that to his Merit, which is only owing to his *Faction* and *Impudence*.

As to the *Barrier-Treaty* it ſelf, ſo much is ſaid in its Behalf in the *Second Part of the Allies and the Late Miniſtry defended*, of which this Writer takes care not to ſay one Syllable,

ble, that there's little left for me but what the *Remarks* give new Occasion for.

Has it not been a constant Maxim in *English* Politicks, that the *Netherlands* are *the Barrier of* England? All which he sinks entirely; and, as if the *Dutch* were only consider'd in that *Security*, magnifies our Complacency to them in an extravagant manner, as if out of mere Love and Kindness to the *Hollanders*, we had been taking Towns for them these Four Years, in the Possession of which we are not at all concern'd.

And since neither *France* shou'd, nor the Emperor can keep them, who ought to have the Possessions? Will our Country Parties agree to maintain 30000 Men there in Time of Peace for their Defence; and accept of the Crowns the King of *Spain* must give the *Dutch* when they can catch 'em. To whom would these Worthy Persons have this Barrier resign'd? To the Elector of *Bavaria*? That would be a true *French* Barrier, which they might seize in a Day, as they did in the beginning of this War.

We have nothing to do with the *Barrier*; whether *French* or *Dutch* have the Towns, 'tis all one to us. Is not this admirable Reasoning? As for the Emperor, every one knows he could not Garrison them if he had them; and the *Dutch* may well remember, what a Noble Defence they were when in *Spanish* Hands; and a whole Regiment have been carry'd from one Town to another in a *Waggon*. Is the Crown of *Spain*, after the Expence of Two or Three Hundred Millions, better able to subsist her Forces in *Flanders*;

than

than She was Thirty Years ago? That the *Dutch* shou'd keep Poſſeſſion of theſe Towns, the *French* King himſelf owns to be neceſſary and good Policy, by the very wretched poſals he has Inſulted us with at *Utrecht*.

Another Argument againſt the *Barrier-Treaty*, uſed by him, is worth repeating at ength; not that 'tis pretended to Triumph, y convicting him of any Falſity; the Glory would be entirely on the other ſide, and o diſcover that he once in his Life ſpoke Truth. His Words are theſe: *In the Grand Alliance* 1701, *the ſeveral Powers promiſing to recover* Flanders *for a Barrier, was underſtood the recovering thoſe Provinces to the King of* Spain. Without any Comment, I ſhall uſe the expreſs Words of the Fifth Article, in anſwer to this old Aſſertion. *The Allies ſhall uſe their utmoſt endeavour to recover the* Spaniſh Netherlands, *to the end they may ſerve as a Fence, Rampart, and Barrier, to keep* France *at a diſtance from the United Provinces*, &c. And in the Ninth Article 'tis ſaid, *That the Allies, at a Treaty of Peace, ſhall agree on what are the proper Ways to ſecure the* States-General *by the aforeſaid Barrier*. I would not be ſo vain as to adviſe he Reader to detect this Writer's Falſhood, t will preſently be apparent to him; and et by the Air of Veracity, which he aſumes, one would think he had ſworn to all is Book in *Chancery*. Tho' that would not any hardſhip at all upon him; for I'm fully ſatisfy'd his Conſcience would let him wear to both his and mine, if his Intereſt as to be the better for it. Two or Three ines lower he ſays; *Here are about* 20 *Towns*,

and

and Forts of great importance, with their Chatellanies and Dependencies, and the whole Revenues of them, to be made the perpetual Military Government of the Dutch. Would one not think by this, that the *States* were to have the entire *Revenues* of all the Towns they garriſon? Yet by the 11th Article of the *Treaty* 'tis ſtipulated, that they ſhall not have the *Revenues* of thoſe Places which were in the poſſeſſion of *Charles* II. of *Spain*, but only of thoſe Towns that are *Conqueſts* from the *French*, and which could not be Garriſon'd by them without theſe Revenues or Subſidies from his *Catholick Majeſty*. And for all the Places that were in the late King's Poſſeſſion, let the Expence be what it will, for Payment of Soldiers, Fortifications, and Magazines, they are to have no more than 100000 Crowns every Three Months; that is, for Garriſoning all the Towns taken the *Ramellies* Campaign, except *Menin*. And how much they will get by that Bargain let any conſcionable Man judge. The Author of the *Conduct* has one admirable way of proving what he ſays, he imitates thoſe Hiſtorians, who to knock down all Opponents, Print Appendixes at the End of their Works, with Copies of the Records to which they refer.

P. 7. He ſays, *Among the 21. Articles, of which the Treaty conſiſts, only Two have any relation to us*; and to prove it, he gives you the Treaty, depending on the ſtupidity of his Readers; that if he tells a Falſity in one Line, he might in the next contradict it and not be found out; which was a great help to him in the Run of his *Conduct*. Let

us

tis see what the Treaty it self says on this Occasion.

By the II. Article, our Protestant Succession is to be maintain'd.

By the XVI. Article, the *States oblige themselves to furnish by Sea and Land the Succours and Assistance necessary to maintain by Force, Her Majesty in Her Kingdoms, and the House of* Hannover *in the Succession.*

By the XVII. A Particular Convention is to be made for those Succours.

By XVIII. If Her Majesty be Attack'd by any Body whatsoever, the *States* are to assist Her with all their Forces.

By the XX. The *States* stipulate, not to make any Peace, before the *French* King has own'd Her Majesty's Title.

Here are Five *Articles* which relate to us, instead of the Two he so sincerely affirms to be the only ones that have any Relation to *England.* For which barefac'd Contradiction, and those that are already mention'd, and will be further prov'd upon him in the following Pages, all the Satisfaction we shall have is this very nice Objection of his; *What disgusts one from having any thing to do with this Race of Answer-Jobbers, is that they have no sort of Conscience in their Dealings.* He means sure that they'll never be weary of detecting his Forgeries and Fictions, nor be tir'd by the Insolence and Number of them. And indeed he has Erected himself into a Person of such Importance, that 'tis now made necessary not to let him pass without Animadversion; tho' at another time he shou'd be assign'd over to other Hands; of which he

acknowledges he has receiv'd Two Hints, if he had the Senſe to improve them. He tells us, P. 8. That the reaſon the *Dutch* are for perpetuating the War, is *becauſe the King of* Spain *is not to poſſeſs a Town in* Flanders *till the Peace*; which is very hard upon his Catholick Majeſty.

The *Dutch* knowing what little uſe he has for his Troops elſewhere, will not let him Garriſon his Towns with his ſuperfluous Forces; and all the Benefit He is to have by them 'till then is what is reſerv'd by the IX Article, *Still preſerving the Rights and Privileges, as well Eccleſiaſtical as Political, of King* Charles *the* III. Preſerving every thing in the World, but what would have been of no uſe to him, the Power of Garriſoning all thoſe Places, when he had not Troops enough to defend One. He aſſures us in the next Place, that the *Duke of* Anjou *maintain'd* 36000 *Men out of the Revenues of the* Netherlands, without a Penny from *Madrid*; which is ſo probable, that I ſhall not pretend to encounter it, but refer the Reader to the News-Papers, when the Provinces were immediately ſupported by *Spain*, which talk'd of nothing ſo much as *Remittances*: And it is as well known as that there are ſuch Provinces, that the Expence they have been to *Spain* has ruin'd that Monarchy: Which if they could maintain 36,000 Men, and as many more for the Places conquer'd from *France*, no Man in his Senſes could believe. Of the ſame Force and Truth is what he ſays, *Pag.* 9. That *France got Money by the Barrier*, notwithſtanding the Immenſe Sums She has expended in fortifying and maintaining it. Like

Like to this, and what has been before obſerv'd, is his aſſerting, *after a Peace nothing will be left to the Sovereign* of the *Netherlands*. He told you before, that the *Dutch* were to have only 400000 Crowns a Year of King *Charles* for maintaining all the Garriſons, and the Places in Poſſeſſion of the laſt King of *Spain*. He tells you now, there will be nothing left the Catholick King; and yet the Duke of *Anjou* maintain'd almoſt 40000 Men according to him out of thoſe Revenues, which he has reduc'd at laſt to that ſmall Subſidy from *Charles* the Third. So conſiſtent is he with Himſelf. As to the Revenues being Pawn'd to the *States*, the Emperor has had the Money for the Pledge; and they are as much Intitled to the Intereſt, as he is to the Funds he pawn'd to them. But becauſe the Money lent by them, and the 100000 Crowns a Quarter is to be ſecur'd to them, he draws this admirable Conſequence from it: *That the* States, *by virtue of this Barrier-Treaty, will, in effect, be abſolute Sovereigns of all* Flanders, *and of the whole Revenues.* Which, as he has calculated it, will juſt pay them their Intereſt and their Subſidy. What follows, ſhews wonderfully the Strength of his Judgment, and the Greatneſs of his Soul. *And here I cannot without ſome Contempt take notice of a ſort of Reaſoning offer'd by ſeveral People, that the many Towns we have taken for the* Dutch, *are of no Advantage, becauſe the whole Revenues of theſe Towns are ſpent in maintaining them.* Wou'd not one imagine, that after he has expreſt ſo much Diſdain for the weakneſs of their Arguments who oppoſe him, he wou'd

have giv'n us such as shou'd be as strong as Mathematical Demonstrations; and yet all you have from him is his own Word, without the least appearance of Proof. First, says he, *the Fact is manifestly False*, and that is all. And, 2dly, the *States* are to have 400000 Crowns a Year; that is, because the whole Revenues of the *New Conquests* will not maintain the Garrisons, it is to be made up otherwise by the Catholick King; and yet, says he, 'tis with *Contempt* that some People pretend the Revenues will not maintain them. If this Author meant any thing else by his Libelling the *Barrier-Treaty*, than to attack the *Protestant Succession*; if he was really under any Concern for the Interests of King *Charles* the 3d, wou'd he be so Prodigal of *Spain* and the *Indies*, and so Tenacious of the *Netherlands*? Wou'd he give up every thing to *France* that can bring him in Money, and only reserve what wou'd beggar him, and be of no use? *How shall we be able to answer it to King* Charles *the 3d*, says he, P. 10. *to deprive him of his Natural Right*? Is not this a very Extraordinary Reason? His *Catholick Majesty* has a Natural Right to *Flanders*, a Branch of the *Spanish* Monarchy, but none, it seems, to the Monarchy it self: For if he has, He and his Friends know too well the damnable Sin of alienating Crowns which are *Unalienable* and *Indefeasible*, ever to concur in such a Wickedness; when the very *Dutch*, who are the most notorious *Republicans* in the Universe, instead of depriving him of his *Natural Right* to their *Barrier*, have only contracted for his *Military* one, preserving all other Rights to that Monarch,

narch, and keeping the other for the Defence of them.

The Place in all his Book where he Triumphs moſt, is what he quotes out of a Paper he calls Prince *Eugene*'s, whom he cannot name without an Affront, and terming him in ridicule, an *Oracle*, and an *Idol*, becauſe he is belov'd and eſteem'd by all Men of Honeſty and Senſe.

The Sum of what that Prince and Count *Sinzendorff* ſay, is only this, *That* Dendermond, Oſtend, *and the Caſtle of* Gand, *do not belong to the Barrier, and can be of no ſervice to the* States. It is not to be doubted but this Memorial was a pure Piece of Affectation, and to preſerve Decencies; That the *Flemmings*, and even the *Spaniards* might not murmur at this Treaty concerning their Towns, as if the Houſe of *Auſtria* was not ſollicitous about them. For I deſire any Man to have recourſe to the Map only, and then tell me whether *Dendermond* and *Gand* are of no Uſe to the Barrier; ſince, in truth, they might eaſily cut off the Communication of the *Scheld*, and ſtarve the Garriſons of *Oudenard*, *Tournay*, and *Douay*, which wou'd really be of no Uſe without thoſe two Fortreſſes. *Oſtend* indeed cannot be ſerviceable to the *Barrier*, and therefore the K. of *Spain* is to Garriſon it. Beſides, if *Gand* were not in the ſame Hands with *Courtray*, *Menin* and *Liſle*, we may imagin how theſe Places wou'd, upon Occaſion, be ſtreighten'd by it, by the Difficulties the Allies met with in the Siege of *Liſle*, when the *French* were in Poſſeſſion of *Gand*; and how it wou'd intercept the Paſſage of the

Lys,

Lys, as well as of the *Scheld*. But this is not all, there is not a Man in *England* who is acquainted, even with what the Common News-Papers tell him, but knows that for Years before this Treaty was made, the Government of these Provinces, ever since they were conquer'd by the Confederate Armies, has been administred by the Queen and the *States*, with the Consent of the Emperor and King of *Spain*. And it's also well known, that these Provinces were not intended to be restor'd during the War, and that afterwards this Barrier was to be settled pursuant to the Grand Alliance; much the same in effect as the Barrier-Treaty. For the same Reason in the 22d and 23d Articles of the Preliminary-Treaty, 'tis agreed, *That as well the Towns which did not belong to the Crown of* Spain *at the Death of King* Charles *the 2d, as those that did, which* France *by these Articles was to deliver up, should be yielded and made over to the* States, *to serve for their Barrier, and to be Garrison'd by their Troops.* Which Articles all the World knows were agreed to, and sign'd by the Ministers of the late Emperor and King *Charles*. Will not this satisfy those who seem to be so offended with this Treaty, on account of the little Care taken of his Catholick Majesty's Rights, that the Concessions in it are the Sentiments of the Imperial Court?

The Author of the *Conduct* and his Friends are so far from wishing well to the Emperor, and for giving him the Towns in the Barrier, that their Anger is grounded chiefly on the Necessity it puts us under to preserve his Sovereignty in them: He is so unwary as to ex-

explain himſelf upon this Head, and to declare very frankly, why it is that he reſents ſo much our Incapacity to give them to *France* with Juſtice and Honour: So far he goes as to vindicate the late Scandalous Propoſals of *France*, and to lament that this Treaty will not ſuffer us to comply with it. The Article about *Dunkirk*, he complains was not provided for in the Barrier-Treaty: And why, becauſe 'twas reſolv'd upon as an unalterable Preliminary both by the *Dutch* and the reſt of our Allies, in the Treaties of the *Hague* and *Gertruydenberg*, before *France* had the Inſolence to offer it for an Equivalent: Which this frank Perſon is very ſorry we cannot accept of, without breaking our Compacts with the *States*.

For ſpeaking of its not being inſerted in the Barrier-Treaty, he expreſſes the Regret he has at the Neceſſity we lye under, to have it without an Equivalent, in theſe Words: *For Inſtance, the Article about demoliſhing* Dunkirk *ſurely might have remained, which was of ſome Benefit to the* States, *as well as of mighty Advantage to us. And which the* French *King has lately yielded in one of his Preliminaries, tho clogged with the Demand of an Equivalent, which will owe its Difficulty only to this Treaty.* Wou'd a Man in his Wits have made ſuch an *Encomium* on a Treaty he had undertaken to repreſent as extravagant and ruinous. He declares if it was not for that, we might deliver up *Liſle* and *Tournay*, and with thoſe Towns all the Fruits of Five Glorious Campaigns: For with them we part with all: They being the Key of all our Conqueſts. And what a Diſ-

poſition

poſition he and his Friends are in to deliver 'em to the *French*, may be ſeen by this open Confeſſion of his. One cannot but pity the Fate of a Faction that are forc'd to employ a Pen which will reveal this Important Secret, at the ſame time that the Author thinks he is doing a moſt meritorious Service. But the Sincerity and Diſcretion of this Writer are moſt happily of a Piece, to prevent the Miſchief of his Deluſions.

One mighty Grievance he has taken notice of with reſpect to the Indemnity of the *States* in ſending Proviſions to their Gariſons Cuſtom-free; which is an intolerable Hardſhip on the Emperor: For whoſe Intereſts he is ſo in ſuch pain. *The States*, ſays he, Pag. 11. *have Power to ſend Arms, Ammunition, and Proviſions, without paying Cuſtoms.* And knowing that at firſt ſight this would not appear very unreaſonable, he damns 'em with a Prophecy; *Under this Pretence they will engroſs the Trade of thoſe Towns.* He will not ſtay till the Experiment is made; but would have us quarrel with 'em for what may be; knowing we can have no Pretence for what is or has been. This is not the worſt ſtill; all that has been yielded to the *Dutch* as a Barrier, which he makes to be the Whole Ten Provinces, is not what he is ſo terribly vext at: He's afraid if the Peace does not anſwer, we muſt be encroaching farther upon *France*: *We muſt ſtill go on and conquer for them as long as they pleaſe.* There's no doubt but we ſhall be always Invincible; and the Terror of what our Late General has done, will we hope ſerve his Succeſſors. But where's the Harm,

if

if we Extend the Barrier to the *Somme*? Shall we be ſafer while *Arras*, *Valenciennes*, and *Cambray* are in *French* Hands? Is he ſo mad as to flatter himſelf, we ſhall ever in ſo Juſt a Government, ſend our Yatchts out to defy the *Dutch* Fleets, or fall on their Merchant-Ships in Profound Peace? Can he have any real Fear that a Nation will be our Enemies, who, if they had not been our Friends, might have abandon'd us to Slavery? Is he not rather afraid, that they will always be ready to aſſiſt our *Queen* and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, againſt *France* and all her Adherents; and that this *Barrier* will enable them to do it effectually? Do we not in effect conquer for our Selves, when we conquer for Them? And granting that the Neceſſities of War have oblig'd them to act with Partiality to themſelves in ſome Things of leſs Conſequence; is there no way to procure Satisfaction, but by his Threats and Inſolence? Ought we not to hear what they can ſay in their Defence, before we ſummon the Help of a Profligate Scribler?

The next Objection he has, is the moſt Popular; and he ſuppoſes he has confirm'd the Reaſonableneſs of it beyond Diſpute, by telling us what one *David White* of *Bruges* thinks of the Matter. The *Dutch*, if you will believe our Author, has us'd the *Engliſh*-Merchants of *Bruges* worſe than the *Spaniards* did; and one Pretence of it which he favours us with, is, *That all Goods going to or coming from* Newport, *are to pay the ſame Duties as thoſe that paſs by the* Scheld, *under the*

Dutch *Forts*. I do not name *Oſtend*, becauſe it is in *Engliſh* Hands, is no Part of the *Barrier*, and is to be reſtor'd entirely to the King of *Spain*. *Newport* has all along been in the Poſſeſſion of the *French*, is ſo ſtill, and ſo like to be, if *Lewis* XIV. will give us no better Terms than we have hitherto heard of. So that the *Bruges* Merchants were very haſty, if they ſent any Complaints to him concerning the Duties Levy'd in that Port. As fooliſh as this will appear to every one, what follows is more ridiculous; for to prove that the *Dutch* have put new Duties on the *Engliſh* Merchandize in the *Netherlands*, he ſays, *They have taken off* 8 per Cent. *upon their own.*

He's ſo croſs, that he will not tell us what the pretended *New Duties* are in the Conquer'd Places, belonging lately to his Friends the *French*; and that the *States* found thoſe *Impoſitions* Part of the *Revenues* which are to maintain their *Garriſons*. Upon the whole; Has this Writer his Fellow upon Earth, who, after Two ſuch groundleſs Aſſertions, can triumph as if he had diſcover'd the greateſt Truths imaginable, and of the greateſt Advantage to *England*? For, becauſe it is ſtipulated in this Treaty, that notwithſtanding the *French* take *Duties* at *Newport*, and the *Dutch* will not pay themſelves 8 per *Cent.* in the Towns they *Garriſon*; yet *Great-Britain* is to procure, if ſhe can, that the *Dutch* ſhould be us'd in all the *Spaniſh* Dominions, *as favourably as the People moſt favour'd*; which, he ſays, with his uſual Pleaſantry, is Boys Play: *Croſs I win*; *Pile you loſe*:

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What's your's is mine; what's mine is my own: And this is the wittieſt Thing that ever came from him.

Ill Names, to any Man but him, is unbecoming the *Decency* of the *Preſs*; which ſhould not entertain the Publick with *Billingſgate* and *Scolding*. Gentlemen are ſo little us'd to it, that the Caution is impertinent. However, when a *Hireling* confounds his Invectives with State-Memoirs; when by Impunity he grows inſolent, and aſſumes a Privilege to write Treaſon as ſafely as he does Nonſenſe; when he makes no Conſcience of abuſing the Beſt Men, and the Beſt Things, by Inventions that have been as fully confuted as the preſent State of Affairs will admit; I don't ſee what Terms we ought to be upon with ſuch a Perſon, no more than if he was in the Circumſtances he deſerves, if you'll take his own and my Lord Chief Juſtice's Word for it.

Why all this Stir about *Newport*, &c. ſuppoſing the *Dutch* had a Garriſon there? What has the *Barrier-Treaty* granted that they had not before? His *Appendix* informs us in theſe Words, *p.* 30. Artic. XV. *The Queen of* Great Britain *promiſes and engages, That their High Mightineſſes ſhall never be diſturbed in their Right and Poſſeſſion in that Reſpect.* This is all Her Majeſty has given them by the *Barrier-Treaty*; and this in Performance of the XIVth and XVth Articles of the Treaty of *Munſter*; which imports, that the *River* Scheld, *the Canal of* Sas, &c. *ſhould be kept ſhut on the Side of the* States.

And if ſome Care had not been taken of this *Right*, the Merchants would have left the *Scheld*, to have avoided the *Duties*, and have landed their Goods at the *Ports* of *Flanders*; which good Mr. *White* underſtands perfectly well; tho our Author, who can never be a Friend to Trade, except that we are to drive to the *South Sea*, becauſe Trade is no Friend to him; calls this Confirming the *States Right* to the *Scheld*, *the Shutting us out from Trading to thoſe Towns we have Conquer'd for them.*

If I were in as merry a Mood as he with his *Boys Play*, I could tell him a Story of the *Fly* on the *Chariot-Wheel* at the *Olympick* Games; *Lord what a Duſt we make.* Who are theſe W. E.? We have done ſuch Glorious Things for the *Dutch*. Is our Author, or any of his Friends to be found among the *Conquerors*? Where are the Trophies of his Party? Have they a *Rag* to hang up in their Honour? And do not they confine their Victories to a *Monoſyllable* or two, and the Infamous Licenſe of their *Scribblers*? Does not the Treaty of *Munſter* ſhut us out of the *Scheld*, and conſequently ſubject us to the *States* Duties from *Lillo* to *Doway*. But he objects againſt the *Munſter* Treaty, that it was made in the Year 1648, not long before King *Charles* I. was martyr'd: Intimating, that being done in *Antimonarchical* and *Schiſmatical* Times, We in *England* could not look about us as we ſhould have done, to prevent the Giving any Advantages to thoſe *Republicans* the *Dutch*. And therefore, when the *Church* is ſo ſafe, and the Doctrines of *Hereditary*

tary Right and *Passive Obedience* so well fix'd in the Minds of the good People of *Britain*, those Wicked *Puts in that Treaty ought in Reason to have been remitted*: And because he and his *Victorious* Friends have driven the *French* out of so many Towns for them, which in truth they never saw, and I believe never heard of; therefore should the *States* relinquish those *Towns* on the *Scheld*, which the Crown of *Spain* had yielded them after a War of almost a Hundred Years Continuance. But besides the Absurdity of his Assertions, which I flatter my self is sufficiently made appear in this Case, As I have hinted before, the Fact is false with reference to these very Duties; the *States* having no manner of Right by the *Barrier*-Treaty to impose any. This our Libeller has read in a very Fair and Judicious Author, who has indeed honour'd him in taking the least Notice of him; and which I'm satisfy'd at any other Time he would not have had any Occasion to brag of. 'Tis in the *Second Part of the Allies and Late Ministry defended*; Page 120. *'Tis needless to repeat, that the* Dutch *have no Right by this Treaty to lay on any Duties or Impositions; that being a Part of the Civil Power reserv'd by the Treaty to King* Charles, *and consequently no Right to shut out any Nation from Trading to* Flanders. *The Article he finds fault with, is made in Pursuance of the 8th and 9th Articles of the Grand Alliance, and on purpose to prevent all Jealousies and Disputes between the* Dutch *and Us in relation to Trade. The several Clauses of it are formed on the* XIVth *and Three following Articles of the Treaty of* Munster; *in which*

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the Commerce to the Low-Countries *and the reſt of the* Spaniſh *Dominions is ſettled; and according to which it continued to be regulated, till the Death of King* Charles; *and to the Foot it was then upon, the aforeſaid Article of the Grand Alliance refers. So that all the terrible Innovations here inſinuated, are as Old as the Treaty of* Munſter, *and of no leſs than* 60 *Years ſtanding.* And tho' with more of his delicate Raillery, he banters our Bargaining with the *Dutch*, to get as much Favour for them in *Spain* as for our ſelves; yet it will not ſeem ſo very much a Jeſt as he would render it, when we conſider, what the Learned and Impartial Author before-mention'd replies to him about it: *Who now would not from this Repreſentation think, that ſome New, and till now, unheard-of Advantages, were by this Article given to the* Dutch, *and ſtrange Hardſhips put upon the poor* Engliſh? *which yet is not only groundleſs but moſt impudently falſe. For 'tis nothing but Stipulating, that Matters relating to Commerce ſhould be put upon the ſame Foot they were before the War.* To this our moſt excellent Remarker objects: "If "it ſhou'd happen, that in a Treaty of Peace, "ſome Ports or Towns ſhould be yielded us "for the ſecuring of our Trade in any Part "of the *Spaniſh* Dominions at how great a "diſtance ſoever, I ſuppoſe the *Dutch* wou'd "go on with their Boys Play, and Chal-"lenge Half by virtue of that Article. Here he ſeems afraid of what wou'd become of us, if we ſhou'd have *Baldivia*, *Coquimbo*, or any other ſuch notable Port in the *Pacifick Sea* given us; but I dare ſay, the *Dutch* will never cry *Halves* with Us in our *Peruvian*

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Acquiſitions, ſo he need not be ſcandaliz'd on that Account. The Gentleman, who ſo well defended the *Allies* and the *Late Miniſtry*, had before given a full Anſwer, as follows; *Part* 2, *P.* 18. *Now for avoiding all Differences between the Two Nations on this Head, and in purſuance of the Grand Alliance, the* Q——n, *and the* States, *do by this Article not only engage to preſerve Commerce upon the ſame Foot, but likewiſe promiſe, that the Subjects of each ſhall be treated alike, and as favourably as thoſe of any other Nation in all Parts of the* Spaniſh *Dominions. And if Mr.* Stanhope, *as is ſuggeſted in this Book, has concluded an advantageous Treaty of Commerce with* Spain, *We are in a fair way of enjoying the Benefit of it jointly with our Allies, purſuant to this and former Treaties, and to the Excluſion of the* French, *unleſs this Author's Friends ſucceed in their deſtructive Deſign of perſwading Us to give up* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies *to the Houſe of* Bourbon. *By ſuch a Treaty, indeed, we ſhould be in a worſe Condition as to our Trade, and every Thing elſe, than before the War began; but to ſay that we are ſo by the* Barrier-Treaty *with the* Dutch, *is, as I have ſhown, utterly falſe. We have conquer'd* Flanders *for our ſelves as well as for them; and by this Treaty Our Trade is re-eſtabliſh'd as well as Theirs. They have no One Advantage more than they had before the War, nor any one leſs: And conſequently, the Guaranty of the Queen for this Treaty is not unreaſonable. All the Intereſts ſecur'd by it are Mutual, and 'tis fit the Obligations ſhou'd be ſo too.* I was not ſurpriz'd to find this Writer neglect ſuch *Anſwers* as this. He had been madder than I my ſelf take him to be if he had undertaken

ken it. He imitates the Original *Examiner*, proves one Lye with another, and when Detected faces but all with a Third, or passes it by in silence, as if there was no harm done, and he had all the while been speaking Oracles.

If *David White* of *Bruges*, and his Brethren were consulted, whether they should pay Duties at *Antwerp*, as well as at *Lisle*, we shou'd soon find what the Conscience of Merchants are as to *Imposts*? They wou'd do by Customs what they do by Commodities, beat 'em down every where as much as they cou'd. Ask any Set of *Traders* in *Europe*, whether to *Portugal*, the *Streights*, to the *Sound*, to *Moscovy*, or any Place under the Dominion of our Allies, and I'll warrant they tell you they are hardly dealt by in their *Duties*, and wou'd teaze the State with Grievances enough, if they had Encouragement. But not in this Writer's Rude Way, nay, honest Mr. *White*, as angry as he is with the *States*, does not presume to intimate, that we should fall out with them on this Account nor break the Grand Alliance, and give up the Conquer'd Barrier to *France*, because the *States* take 8 *per Cent.* less of their own Subjects than of others. The *Bruges* Merchants go the right way to work, and only give in their Proposals, not very Courtly, or intelligibly, 'tis true, but thus, *It is therefore humbly conceiv'd, That Her Majesty, out of Her great Care and gracious Concern for the Benefit of Her Subjects and Dominions, may be pleased to direct by a Treaty of Commerce, that their Trade may be put on an equal Foot in all the* Spanish Netherlands, *and the*

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New Conquests or Barrier with the Subjects of Holland, *by Paying no other Duty than that of Importation by the King of* Spain.

They who pay nothing to the Maintenance of the Barrier, would Trade as cheap to it as those who maintain it, and cheaper than the *French* King's own Subjects did before the Places were conquer'd; which seems most reasonable; and that the *Dutch* shou'd part with all their *Tolls*, and all the *Imposts* paid on the *Schelde*, to gratifie Mr. *White*, who in one Part of his *Representation* has committed a most abominable Blunder, which any Body but the Writer into whose Hands he fell, would have sunk, and that is where he makes his Complaint, *P.* 47. that *the* Dutch *have declar'd* Whale-Oil *to be Contraband Goods, tho' the Product of Her Majesty's Dominions*, which if true, must extend the *British* Empire of the *Sea* as far as the *North Pole*.

'Tis a shame, that the Man who Printed it had no more Consideration for poor Mr. *White* and his Brethren, than to expose them in such a manner. For how can one have any great Opinion of *Traders*, who don't know but that *Whale-Oil*, and *Scotch-Salt*, are the Product of the same Country?

We come next to the melancholly Part of his Works, where with great assurance He says, the First Man in the common Law of *England* has affirm'd what he writ against the *Protestant Succession* was Treason. A Man of equal Sense and Honour, in his Defence of the *Allies*, does him the same Justice on another Account: *A Man*, says he, *that should attempt in so open a manner to dissolve the Confe-*

deracy of Holland, *or the* Empire, *wou'd be hang'd for his pains; and since this Author's Design is not less pernicious, I can't but wish he may meet with the Reward that he deserves.* But he knows what he does, and is so far from repenting of it, that he is asham'd of the sneaking Corrections he made in the *following Editions*. 'Twas in complyance to other People, who were more afraid of his Neck than himself. For having a Daring Genius, and very little Foresight, he fancies his Bad Cause is founded on a Rock, and that this Nation will never have the Leisure or the Will to bring him to account for it. Yet I cannot but imagine he fortifies himself more in the Fatal Lenity of those he has abus'd, than in the *Protection* he pretends to be supported by. He's so plain-hearted as to tell us, His Reflection on the *Hanover* Succession was read in the *House of Commons*, and that the Members were wanting in Respect to him, which he assures us they *might have spar'd*; for he's above it. To curry Favour with the whole Body of *English* Protestants, whom he cou'd not but offend in insinuating only that we shou'd *change* our *Succession*; he lays down a Position for which the Conv——n wou'd Excommunicate him, if they cou'd, or did believe a Word he said. He declares, (Ib.) *That the Legislature shou'd have Power to change the Succession, whenever the Necessities of the Kingdom require, is so very useful towards preserving our Religion and Liberty, that I know not how to recant.* But to make amends, he tells in the next Paragraph a more Impudent Lye against the *Whigs* than ever *Abel* himself invented. That they are for

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Changing the Succession without a Parliament; what he means without the *Entire Legislature*, I know not. He dd's not, sure, confine the Force of a Law to every Individual Vote; He's too well convinc'd of the Justice of a Majority to require every thing shou'd be done *Nemine Contradicente*. And as to his Position, if there is a *Whig* in *England* that goes farther than his Fear has Extorted from him, let him take him, and do his Worst to him. Did not the last *House of Commons* limit such Changes to Cases of extraordinary Necessity? Did ever any *Englishman* pretend a *Protestant Succession* should be alter'd before it was try'd? What Occasion was there for such a Thought, if it was not uppermost, and what his Faction most desire? The *Barrier-Treaty* relates only to the House of *Hanover*, Obstructed in the Succession or the Possession, *Pursuant to the Acts of Parliament* mention'd in the *Treaty*. If any of that most Serene House, which is not to be suppos'd, shou'd ever Invade our Religion and Liberties, and make a Breach in the Succession as necessary as the *Abdication* was; where are we oblig'd to have *the Consent of the Seven Provinces to provide a Remedy*? He is not so Dull, but he saw well enough there was no such Thing in any Article; and that they are to go no further than the Acts of Parliament, by which that Succession is settled; Nor to make any Opposition but to this Author's Faction, and their Friends the *French*; and God forbid the Legislature should be ever in their Interests: An Accident not to be fear'd in a Nation

that have been at such Expence of Blood and Treasure to preserve their Liberties.

How fair is that Supposition of his in the same Page, because the *States* are to assist us in vindicating our Acts of Parliament about the Protestant Succession? *Suppose*, says he, *this Virulent Party among us were as able as some are willing to raise a Rebellion for re-instating them in Power, Their High Mightinesses would, as I take it, be sole Judges of the Controversy.* For that it might be pretended some Folks were bringing over *France*, *Popery*, and the Knight of St. *George*. How very honest is this? and revenges the Faction on the *Whigs* for daring to question the Possibility of such a thing as the *Pretender*'s coming hither. He goes sweetly on, *In some time we might have the happiness of becoming a Province to* Holland. A Fate, no doubt, he and his Friends are as much afraid of as ever they were of *Fanaticism*, or a *Commonwealth* in *England*, since the Revolution. Yet such stuff as this goes down with the Ignorant and Credulous. And his Party find Money somewhere or other to buy his Libels by Dozens, and Disperse them about the Country to Poyson the Minds of the People too easily impos'd upon by the plausible Pretence of a Concern for the Publick Interest. I have been told they have bundled 'em up with *Briefs* and *Fast-Prayers*, and distributed 'em by *Apparators* gratis to the poorer Vicars and Curates.

If he was as well acquainted with himself as he shou'd be, the Reflections he has so judiciously made on the Qualifications of a

Reader, wou'd have inſtructed him as an Author, and ſav'd the World and Me a great deal of Trouble. There are Two Qualities, ſays he, neceſſary to a Reader, before his Judgment ſhou'd be allow'd, theſe are *Common Honeſty* and *Common Senſe*. What a Portion he has of either, let others determine. I have done it ſufficiently already: But if he is allow'd to have *Common Senſe*, it will not much improve his Character, ſince a Man had as good have none, as not know how to uſe it, or make no Conſcience of abuſing it. In the next Paragraph his Care of us deſcends ſo low as the next Century: For, by his own Confeſſion, we are not in Danger of being a *Province of Holland*, in Caſe of a Demiſe of the Crown, while the Princeſs *Sophia*, the Elector of *Hanover*, the Duke of *Cambridge*, and the Prince his Son, are alive; but he is ſollicitous for what may happen after them; and what an ill Uſe the *States* may make of the *Barrier-Treaty* fourſcore Years hence, to the hind'ring us of another *Revolution*, if need be. That it may not be ſaid I miſrepreſent him, I ſhall give his own dear Words. *The Preſumptive Succeſſor, and her immediate Heirs, have ſo eſtabliſh'd a Reputation in the World for their Piety, Wiſdom, and Humanity, that no Neceſſity of this kind is like to appear in their Days.* Tho' it is evident what a Powerful Faction abetts this Writer in Favour of the *Pretender*. And no Man in his Wits can queſtion his being Brib'd in his Cauſe, and Writing for his Purpoſe; yet he wou'd lull us aſleep to ſlacken our Vigilance againſt Him and his Adherents, whoſe Indefatigable

defatigable Zeal has produc'd so many Assassination and Invasion-Plots since the *Abdication*. The Danger we shall always be in from *France* and *St. Germains*, and are now especially in from the Impudence of their Advocates, is so notorious, that it will be impossible for him to blind People as he expects, by his affected Negligence of an Interest that he's advancing; and to amuse us, won'd make a Jest of it. *It is a Diminution*, says he, *of the Independency of the Imperial Crown of* Great-Britain, *to be calling at every door for Help to put our Laws in Execution.* A Modest Person this. 'Twas in Pursuance to an Address of both Lords and Commons, that the Allies were to *Guarantee* our *Succession*. The *Dutch* doing it, is with him calling at every Door; and to assist the House of *Hanover*, *to help us to put our Laws in Execution*; one would think we were calling 'em to guarand the *Episcopal Bill* in *Scotland*, and the *Conformity Bill* in *England*, which this Writer, I believe, would as little thank them for, as for the *Succession*.

I shall refer the Reader to the Addresses on the *Scotch Expedition*, wherein he will find the Sense of the Nation, as to the Increase and Practices of that Traiterous Faction. Whether 'tis diminish'd since, may be comprehended by what is said in one of them, I mean that dated the 5th of *March*, 1707, from the whole County of *Wilts*: Who desire Her Majesty to accept *their best Endeavours to observe what Her Majesty had enjoin'd them to perform, each of them in their respective Stations, not only by Securing the Persons suspected, by Exposing and Unveiling the Pernicious Principles*

ciples upon which the aforesaid Pretended Prince's Title is founded, and without which he could never have been advised to have hazarded such an Expedition; namely, The Asserting a Divine Right to the Lineal Succession of the Crown, in Opposition to the former Laws that limit and bind the Descent thereof, and in Contradiction to the latter Act of Settlement, &c. Such were the General Sentiments of *Great-Britain* in that Time of Peril; such, we doubt not, they will be again on any the like Occasion, to the utter Destruction of this Libeller and his Party, notwithstanding the forc'd Eulogies that have been since given to the *Divine Right* before spoken of.

One Inconvenience he foresees in the Barrier-Treaty, which my Lord *Townshend* could not; and therefore I don't care what is said of him: That if a Hundred Year hence (for I hope the Duke of *Cambridge* will live as long as his Grandmother) we should have a Fool for our King, and should be willing to break in upon the *Divine Right*, the only Exception he is pleas'd to allow to it, The *Dutch* would not let us; but by Virtue of this Barrier-Treaty, make us have him whether we would or no; and that with a malicious Design of Ruining our Trade, as may be seen, *p.* 15.

Another Fault he finds with the Barrier-Treaty, is, that it was made before the Peace. Her Majesty, he owns, was oblig'd to secure the Barrier by a *General* Treaty; but to enter into a Particular one for the paultry Benefit of Helping us to put our Laws in Execution; those Laws however, by which

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the Proteſtant Religion, our Properties, our own Liberties and the Liberties of *Europe* can only be preſerv'd, is what he cannot bear; and the rather for that very Reaſon, that all theſe Bleſſings are thereby put out of the Power of his Faction to deprive us of them. If we had ſtaid till the General Treaty, and the Emperor, the Kings of *Poland* & *Pruſſia*, and our other Allies had been deſir'd to enter into the Guarantee, he would have cry'd out as he does on their being engag'd to oblige the *French* King to Own Her Majeſty, *Muſt every Petty Prince in* Germany *be intreated to preſerve the Queen of* Great Britain *on her Throne.* This being the Turn he gives to the Article of Acknowledging our Queen; which his Friend of *France* muſt ſubmit to in earneſt, if the Allies are heard in the Peace, and not out of an Inſignificant Compliment in the moſt Lying Paper in *Europe*, except *Abel*'s, his own *Gazette.* This is the Language the Kings in Her Majeſty's Alliance have from him, when they do not act to his mind; he jumbles them together like a Parcel of *French* Marquiſes or *German* Counts, as is obſerv'd by the Author of the *Allies defended.* And tho he condeſcends not to make any Reply to the more material Things in thoſe *Anſwers*, yet he is troubled at an Accuſation brought againſt him for ſpeaking rudely of Crown'd Heads; and vindicates himſelf in that as in other Matters with a downright Falſity; *When I talk of the moſt Petty Princes*, ſays he, *I mean Crown'd Heads.* For he did not talk of Petty Princes then, no more than he does now. Neither did he imagine that by inviting

viving the Guarantee of the Allies for the Queen's, and the House of *Hanover*'s Title, it was meant to desire the Marquess of *Bareith*, and the Duke of *Saxe Gotha*, to preserve the Queen of *Great Britain* on her Throne. But his insipid Raillery is aim'd against the most powerful of our Allies; and those who are best enabled to execute such a Gurantee, to the Confusion of the Enemies of our Establishment. *Shall it be permitted*, says the Author of the Defence, *to our Insolent Scribblers to treat in this licentious Manner, Princes who are our Friends, in the same Interest with us, and Two of the same Religion? For under this Character of Petty Princes are included, and indeed principally intended, the Kings of* Denmark, Prussia, *and* Poland, *&c. These are some of the Princes who, we are told, must do that, the Sound of which the meanest Man of common Honesty abhors, ROB or Starve, if it were not for our Subsidies.* To which, all the Excuse he has, is, that he did not say those Monarchs rob'd themselves, but that their Soldiers did it by their Permission, they having no Money to pay them, but what they had from us. And 'tis observable, that in repeating his own Words, he can't help a Forgery; for in his *Conduct* 'tis, *They must Rob, or Starve*; in his *Remarks*, *They are ready to Rob, or Starve*; they don't do it quite. Yet, notwithstanding this Forgery, and this Charge, he jumps up like the *Examiner*, into his Triumphal Car, and whips away, crying out, *This is what the Whiggs call Answering.*

He has been told by somebody or other, that there is hardly a Treaty made by any

Princes or *States*, without, by way of Form, inviting others to enter into it. Yet, *it looks very oddly*, in his Opinion, *that* Popiſh Princes *ſhould be invited among others, to become Guarantees of our* Proteſtant Succeſſion. The Antitheſis pleaſes him ſtrangely. It had been well, if thoſe Admirable Politicians, who furniſh'd him with his Memoirs, had told him a little Hiſtory: That the Pope was in the Secret of the Revolution, and Mr. *Sidney* heard by him in his Cloſet, when *Caſtlemain* was in vain begging Audience in his Court; that *Don Pedro de Ronquillo*, the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador here, was a main Agent in it; and that the *Emperor* needed not a Diſpenſation from *Rome*, to have prevail'd with him to join againſt our Popiſh King *James*? He is not ſuch a Novice in Politicks, as he pretends. He muſt have learnt ſomething, having ſuch prodigious Advantages of late; and without reading *Machivel*, he might underſtand that there's little Religion or Relation among Princes, who have no Rule more Sacred than Intereſt of State; and 'tis certainly the Intereſt of all the *Popiſh* Princes in *Europe*, to keep out the *Pretender*. Another Blunder in this *Barrier Treaty*, is inviting King *Charles* into it, *tho' they ſtript him of his Ten Provinces*, by Conquering them for him, and reſigning the Sovereignty into his Hands, as has been already obſerv'd. It were to be wiſh'd, this Writer and his Friends wou'd not ſo officiouſly plead for King *Charles* in the *Netherlands*, and ſo *treacherouſly* abandon him in *Spain*, and the *Indies*. Why will they not let the Emperor and the *States* adjuſt this

Matters

Matter between themſelves? Is Prince *Eugene* come over to complain of this Treaty, or of another? Is it the *Dutch* that have put his Highneſs to a Neceſſity of living an *uſeleſs* life this Winter, who, ſince he could bear Arms or give Counſel, has been inceſſantly and gloriouſly labouring for the Liberty of Mankind? Will they let that Prince put an End to this Diſpute, or force the Emperor to take the Barrier from the *Dutch*, and to quit Spain to the *French*?

He will have it, 'twas to ſeize the *Netherlands, that the* Dutch *never ſent any Forces to* Spain, Not a Man; which is like all the reſt: And agrees admirably with what he ſays in his *Conduct*; Where he affirms, *the* Dutch *did ſend their* Quota *to* Spain, *but did not recruit them.* Now

In 1703. The *Dutch* ſent 4000 Men to *Portugal*, which is the ſame as to *Spain*, they being to ſerve againſt the Duke of *Anjou* in *Spain*.

In 1705. They ſent 4 Regiments, 3000, by the uſual Computation.

In 1706. Including the Troops ſent with the Earl of *Rivers*, 5200; beſides leſſer Numbers of Recruits; and 6000 *Palatines* in *Catalonia* paid by the *Dutch*. And

Seven Regiments of Horſe and Foot, computed at 4500, of their own Troops more in *Catalonia*.

In all 22700.

And yet this moſt ſincere and faithful Writer, who had been ſo faulty in this Reſpect in his *Conduct*, vouches in his *Remarks*, that the *States* never *ſent any Forces* to Spain.

In the following Paragraph, he wickedly revives an Exploded Scandal on ſeveral of the late Miniſters, as if they intended to ſet by Her Majeſty after the Death of King *William*; and that becauſe there was one *Omiſſion* in the Treaty of *Reſwick*, in not obliging the *French* King to own the Queen's Right of Succeſſion; which *Omiſſion* he very fairly declares to be *wilful*. Therefore 'twas done with *Deſign*, tho' not in the King; and had not a nice Enquiry been made with an invidious Induſtry into that Affair, after his Majeſty's Deceaſe, I doubt not that King's Glorious Memory would have been further inſulted by him. For tho' Her Majeſty and the Lords did ſolemnly acquit thoſe, whom he has ſo barbarouſly charg'd again with ſo vile an Imputation; yet he affirms ſtill, 'tis eaſier to call it *Falſe and Malicious*, the very Words of the Houſe of Peers, than to prove it ſo. The Gentlemen who affect a Superlative Loyalty, at this time making no Scruple of contradicting the Crown, when it ſerves their Turn, as well in other Caſes, as this.

I am come in the laſt place, to his ſevere Animadverſions on the Author of *the Allies Defended*: To whom I ſhould leave him entirely, if I thought 'twere worth the while of a Man of ſo much Worth, and ſo great Abilities, to take notice of a *Writer*, whom Arrogance, Slander, and Falſhood, have only made conſiderable among a *hated* Faction.

He

He ſays, he pities his *Anſwerers with all his Heart*; and if he were capable of ſpeaking Truth, I ſhould believe him. For 'tis againſt Humanity to put People upon the Drudgery of reading ſo many ſcandalous Pages, where every Thing dear to *Engliſhmen* is vilify'd; where Religion, Liberty, and Right, are ſubjected to the Ridicule of a Mercenary Writer. And the moſt brighteſt Part of the *Britiſh* Annals, of which every good *Britain* is fond almoſt to Idolatry, are repreſented as Corrupt and Infamous. He values himſelf mightily on the Succeſs of his *Conduct*. As if any Thing exacted the Curioſity of People more than what is monſtrous. The Methods taken to extol and diſtribute his Libel, cou'd not fail of the Fortune it met with. And 'tis not at all ſtrange, that the Anſwerer ſhould take up ſo much room, in his *Defence of the Allies and the late Miniſtry*, to detect him. For where there's hardly a Line without a Lye, there will require as many Pages to confute them, unleſs the Anſwerer had written to Men of the ſame Conſcience and Capacity, as the *Remarker* does, who are ſo ſtupid as to give Credit to what he aſſerts, on his bare Aſſertion, becauſe they are ſo wicked as to like it. Is there a Mortal, who has the leaſt Reſpect for probability, that can believe him, when he tells the World, *he had his Intelligence from the* Whiggs. He aſſures us, the *Reſwick* Peace left us in a moſt flouriſhing Condition. After we had been beaten Ten Years, we throve amain; but are undone by Ten Years Victory. 'Tis a very great Jeſt with him, to ſay, We had *an Able Miniſtry*,

ſtry, a Faithful General, and Hearty Allies. And why ſhould we think much of his abuſing them all alike? A Man that prefers *Routs* to *Victory*, *Craft* to *Wiſdom*, *Profuſion* to *Oeconomy*, and *Slavery* to *Liberty*, may ſay what he will. For thoſe he offends muſt be as great Fools as thoſe he pleaſes. He's ſafe in what he ſays of himſelf, and his *Publick Voice.* Like the Coward in the Comedy, he dares not venture without his *Back.* He puts the State and the Conſtitution between him and Peril; and tho' 'tis the laſt thing we ſhall ſuppoſe that he has any Warrant to do it, yet I ſhall be wary enough to truſt him for once, and follow him at preſent no farther than I may with Diſcretion; as, I flatter my ſelf, 'twill be, to preſent the Reader with the following Paragraphs out of the *Remarks*; Some few Inſtances of the Truth of it; and then leave it to him to judge, whether the Epithets of *Falſe*, *Scandalous*, and *Villanous*, do him any manner of Injury: *And I ſolemnly declare*, ſays he, *that I have not wilfully committed the leaſt Miſtake. I made all poſſible Enquiries among thoſe I thought could beſt inform me, in order to correct any Error I could hear of. This I take for a more effectual Anſwer to all Cavils, than an Hundred Pages of Controverſy.*

In the *Conduct.*

He ſays, *The Queen and Kingdom are only concern'd in Two Articles of the* Barrier-Treaty.

'Tis prov'd in the foregoing Pages, that Five relate to us.

In

In the *Conduct*, *Defence*, &c.

He says, *The* 20*th Article is* only *an Acknowledgment of the Queen and the Succession.*

He own'd the Page before, this Article requir'd also a Promise to remove the Pretender out of his Dominions.

'Tis no where said in the Grand Alliance, that the *Low-Countries* should be deliver'd to the King of *Spain*.

This is one of the Places left to the King of *Spain* to garrison.

He says, *By the Grand Alliance the* Spanish Low-Countries *are to be recover'd and deliver'd to* Spain.

He says, *The* States *have Liberty to Garison* Ostend, *when they think fit* to make War upon us.

The Dutch, he tells us, *may impose what Duties they please.*

The Civil Power, with all Rights and Privileges belonging to it, is expresly reserv'd to King *Charles* by this Treaty, and consequently the *States* cannot impose Duties, *&c.*

Our Fleets, says he, *by the* Portugal *Treaty are subjected to their Viceroys and Admirals.*

By the 8th Article, the Commander that has most Ships shall act as Admiral to the whole; and Sir *John Leake* had a *Portuguese* Flag, and 8 of their biggest Ships under him, when he beat *Ponti*.

By

In the *Conduct.*

By the Offensive Alliance we took no Care of having the Assistance of Portugal, *if attack'd; by the Defensive we provided for it. They are to furnish us with* 10 *Men of War only.*

In every new Supply the Dutch *gradually lessen'd their Proportions.*

They eluded their Proportions by Nominal Corps.

There are at present in the Field, not so many Forces under the Duke of M.'s Command as Britain *pays.*

Defence, &c.

Offensive and Defensive Alliance were made together, and sign'd the same day.

The King of *Portugal* is to help us *cum universis viribus suis*, with his whole Strength, to make the greatest Diversion he can by Land also.

The *Dutch* had 45000 Men in Pay before the War. They have by Compact rais'd 70000 since; & have now 143,385; almost 30000 more than their Proportion.

The *Dutch Corps* are so far from being Nominal, they are the compleatest in the whole Service.

Britain pays 52 Battalions, 68 Squadrons there were last Year under the Duke of *M.* in the Field, 130 Bat-

They ſent their Fleet the Streights, *and* [illegible] *nothing to us the Invaſion they* [illegible] *us with.*

The Emperor *had never but one Campaign* 20000 *Men in the Field on his own Account in the Common Cauſe.*

My Lord Galway, ſays he, *conſtantly paid the King of* Portugal *his Subſidies for Four Years, without deducting for 7 Regiments in* Catalonia, *which were to have been made up in* Battallions and 240 Squadrons. Almoſt 50000 Foot and 20000 Horſe more than *Britain* pays.

Her Majeſty was pleas'd to tell the Two Houſes on that Occaſion, *I am alſo very well pleaſed with the Juſtice you have done the States Geeneral, in taking notice of their timely Care for our Safety, and their Readineſs to give us all poſſible Aſſiſtance.*

Then he has had none in *Spain*, none in *Flanders*, none on the *Rhine*; for ſince the War in *Italy* he has always had 20000 Men on that ſide, in his own Pay.

My Lord *Galway* did not pay the King his full Subſidies, and the 7 Regiments too, for any one Year. What Money was paid in *Catalonia* was upon the Commiſſa-

Portugal, *and were not.*

We were at the whole Charge of Tranſporting all the Troops from Italy, *and paid Levy-Money for every Man and Horſe.*

ry's Vouchers deducted at *Lisbon.*

We never paid for the Tranſportation of one Man and Horſe, but thoſe that were actually in the Queen's Pay; and never paid one Farthing Levy-Money for the Horſe. *Def. Par.* iv. *p.* 71.

But to give a more perfect Idea of his Veracity, I ſhall omit above 100 ſuch Inſtances as theſe, and content my ſelf with this one, in the very Words of the Two Authors, begging the *Anſwerer*'s Pardon for the Neceſſity of naming him with the other.

Remarks, p. 20.

So it happens that nothing relating to the Affair of Toulon *did ever paſs through that Secretary's Office, which I here affirm.*

Allies defended, P. iii. p. 14.

Now in Anſwer to this I affirm, that the Deſign upon *Toulon* was not diſcovered by the Creature of this Great Man, but by the Clerk of another Great Man, who was then Sec—— of S.

This

This needs no Comment. After this, and what has past relating to that Matter, if there is one Man in *Great Britain* who will take the *Remarker*'s Word, or can have a good Opinion of a Cause supported by such an Advocate, he must be given over to his hard Heart; and it will be in vain to speak for Truth and Reason hereafter. I cannot believe any body is frighted at his Threats of the *Dutch* invading us with 50000 Veterans; if he thought they would or could, he would have given 'em better Words. And as to our Sad *Circumstances*, which however I do not allow; especially, that we pay Three Millions a Year Interest-Money; if he has no more to answer for them than I have, and is as willing we should get out of 'em, they would not run so much in his Mind, nor stare him in the Face with so much Terror.

FINIS.

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